The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Greets Soviet Leader

PYONGYANG, Nov. 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, greeting the 62nd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, extend warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the government of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people.

The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class was an event of momentous significance which ushered in the new era of a revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism and the working class and oppressed nations of the whole world drew great encouragement from the emergence of the first worker-peasant state in the history of mankind.

After the October Revolution the Soviet people defended at the cost of blood the gains of the revolution in the encirclement of imperialism, carried out the historic cause of socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization in accordance with the programme of socialist construction put forward by Lenin and turned their country, once backward, into a developed socialist power, thereby making much contributions to the development of the world revolution.

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are vigorously striving to carry out the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Party and fulfil the 10th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The Korean people are heartily rejoiced over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Soviet people in the revolution and construction and sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the Soviet state.

I take this opportunity to express the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties, two countries and two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism will grow in strength and develop in the future

Presidential Audience

President Kim Il Sung received on Nov. 5 and 6 respectively President Lucio Lanzatto of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, a Chongryon vice-Chairman and leading members and staff artists of the theatrical group of Guinea-Bissau.

Int. Korean Reunion Com. President

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 5 received President Lucio Lunzatto and his wife.

Kim Hwan and personage conferred Kim Yong Nam were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chongryun Vice-Chairman

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 4 received vice-Chairman of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Li Jin Gyu who was heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the vice-Chairman in a cordial atmosphere.

After the talks, President Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner for the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group.

The dinner passed in a warm atmosphere.

Guinea-Bissau Art Group

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 7 received leading members and main artists of the theatrical group of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

President Luiz Cabral and his entourage were present at the meeting.

Also present were vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, chairman of the Foreign Minister Ho Dam, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Chong Ryong Taek, Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang Gun, Minister of the Land Environment Affairs Chong Song Nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Cho Myong Rok, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kil Jae Yong and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Sim Jae Jin.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Guinea-Bissau President Leaves Pyongyang

President Luiz Cabral of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and his entourage on Nov. 9 left Pyongyang, winding up the highly successful trip to the DPRK. His trip, ending with a warm farewell, was a truly friendly and stronger friendship between both countries.

During his nine-day stay in the DPRK, the important talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Cabral were held on Nov.2 and 8.

Performance

The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre on Nov. 2, in honour of President Cabral.

President Kim Il Sung saw the performance together with President Cabral.

Invited to see the performance was President Cabral's entourage.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, and working people in the city.

The performance was highly acclaimed by the guests.

Amid the rising cheers of manne thunderous applause, President Cabral, in company with President Kim Il Sung, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph together.

President Cabral saw an acrobatic performance at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre in the evening of Nov. 8.

Invited to see the performance were President Cabral and his entourage.

Seeing the performance together with President Kim Il Sung were vice-Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and working people in the city.

The performance was highly acclaimed by the guests, and spectators.

Inspection

President Cabral and his entourage inspected the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the Kyong Irrigation Establishments and the National Economy Institute on Nov. 4.

The guests were accompanied by vice-President Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae.

The crowd warmly welcomed the guests, waving flowers and raising cheers.

Going round the village of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the President heard about experience of the farm which has realized comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization under the rays of the rural theses and reaps a good harvest every year by applying the Juche-based farming method.

The guests also inspected the Kyong Irrigation Setups.

President Cabral and his entourage arrived in Hamhung on the morning of Nov.5 and visited the Feburary 8 Vinalon Complex on the same morning.

When President Cabral and his entourage arrived at the complex, the crowd warmly welcomed them waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and raising cheers.

After hearing an immortal story about the complex's history, the guests made a round of the major production premises in the complex.

The complex presented President Cabral with a model of the vinalon production produced in the plant.

On the afternoon President Cabral and his entourage visited the Hamhung Double-Decker Bus and Daily Necessities Factory.

President Cabral and his entourage on Nov. 6 visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Kim Chung Sik belongs.

A soldier presented President Cabral with a bunch of flowers.

The guests went round, seeing the combat technical equipment of the unit, and watched combat and political training of soldiers.

Luncheon

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 8 arranged a luncheon in honour of President Cabral.

Invited there were President Cabral and his entourage.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae were present there.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Gift

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 8 presented a gift to President Cabral.

Present there were vice-President Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae.

After looking round the gift on display in company with President Kim Il Sung, President Cabral expressed deep thanks.

President Cabral was awarded an order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The awarding ceremony was held on Nov. 8 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

President Kim Il Sung was present there in company with President Cabral.

President Kim Il Sung awarded an Order of National Flag First Class to President Cabral.

The members of the entourage were also awarded orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on Nov. 8 between President Kim Il Sung and President Cabral. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Treaty

A Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was signed on Nov. 9 in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung and President Cabral were present at the signing ceremony.

Present there on the DPRK side were vice-President Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae.

Present on the opposite side was the entourage of President Cabral.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was signed by President Kim Il Sung and President Cabral.

Departure

President Cabral left Pyongyang on Nov. 9 by special plane after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the DPRK. President Kim Il Sung warmly saw off President Cabral at the Pyongyang airport.

Present at the airport were vice-President Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and other leading personages and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung and President Cabral shook hands and hugged each other.

President Cabral expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in our country and, before boarding the plane, waving to the farewell holders.

The special plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Guinea-Bissau people left at 11 a.m. in the morning.

Pyongyang Offers Joint Reunification Efforts to Seoul

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Nov' 9 frontpaged an editorial headlined "Let's Find the Way Out for the Nation Through Cooperation, Reunity and Unity'. Follows the full text of the editorial:

The attention of the world is now focussed on the Korean Peninsula.

Together with our people who long for peace in the land and for peaceful reunification, the peace-loving peoples of the world are unanimously following the developments in south Korea and hope that the situation will develop in conformity to the demands and desire of the entire Korean people.

In south Korea the confrontation between democracy and fascism and between reunification and division has recently become more acute than ever and the economic bankruptcy and the hardships of the people's life have reached the darkest depth.

In various parts of south Korea the struggle of the workers, peasants, students and other people staged massive anti-government demonstrations and riots against the "yusin" fascist rule and for democracy and their natural right.

Meanwhile, the unrest ensued in south Korea dealt a severe blow to the fascist ruling system and shook it to its very foundation, bringing about an acute political crisis.

Amid the crisis and confusion the dictator of south Korea Pak Jung Hi was killed by a bullet.

The fascist ruling system of south Korea, a dead 7 regime respectively President Lucio Lanzatto of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, a Chongryun vice-Chairman and leading members and staff artists of the theatrical group of Guinea-Bissau.

means and method to perpetuate the division of Korea and continue to keep control over the country by taking advantage of the complex situation prevailing in south Korea.

While telling others to refrain from availing themselves of the chaos in south Korea, they are trying in reality to use the developments in south Korea for the policy of perpetuating the division of Korea.

Expressing their intention to meddle in the selection of the successor in south Korea, they are conducting machinations behind the scenes to establish a new regime more to their liking according to their "two Koreas" policy.

Meanwhile, they have ordered their army troops in south Korea to "stand by" and are concentrating many military planes and tank forces in south Korea and in the waters near it, and making every day about "security" and "observing their commitments".

Such moves of the foreign forces are an undisguised act of interference in our country's internal affairs, aggravating the general situation in the Korean Peninsula.

If anybody should ever hang on to such foreign forces that encroach upon the sovereignty and obstruct our move on along the path of obstructing alienation and striving for confrontation and division and the dictatorial rule, he has had relied on and will go forward along the path of democracy and reunification of the country.

But dubious symptoms are appearing in the political circles that go against this historical current, contradicting the people's desire and incompatible with the demand for reunification of the country.

There are people who, still refusing to learn a lesson from the recent developments that have driven south Korea into the present crisis, are trying to stubbornly adhere the road of fascism and division as before.

They are trying to stave off the system of which the people are so much disgusted and they are trying to set up a new dictatorship without Pak Jung Hi while laying down the counter-revolutionary and intended "modernization of the system" and "gradual reform" in the repressive situation with "martial law" in force.

This cannot be considered otherwise than that while taking off the cap of "yusin" constitution, they intend, in reality, to preserve the oppressive regime as before against the people's desire and to continue with the consolidation of division in collusion with the foreign forces.

If they preserve the dictatorial system as it is in south Korea and follow the road of confrontation and division, this will in the end play into the hands of the foreign forces that seek to split our country for good and keep south Korea under their control as a colonial military base, and will bring nothing but a disaster to the nation and people.

Already now the present rulers of the United States are using every faction and war, treachery and division, is run through with traitorous acts. The suppression and murdering large numbers of people, south and northern sharing the same blood, the rule, swirled two rounds of dialogue for reunification through anti-national separate interests and bartered away the country and the nation through the treacheries.

But the masters he had served through his flunkeyism betrayed it, the country never proved to be a protector of saviour. When one indulges in treacheries, turning one's back on one's own nation and clinging to the coattails of foreign forces, one is, needless to say, repudiated by the nation and the people one becomes no longer necessary as a confident, one is bound to be thrown away by one's masters.

The history of all ages and countries shows that those who had betrayed the people and the country relied upon forces as their overlords could not escape deceased without exception.

If anybody in south Korea sets up foreign forces as his masters and seeks permanent division and treachery, shutting his eyes to the wishes of the nation and the people desirous of reunification, he will likewise have no other alternative but to take the same road as his predecessor.

This lesson gives a clear-cut answer to the question of whether to follow the wrong path of the past that leads to dividing the country and playing into the hands of outside forces or to choose the path that leads to rejecting foreign forces and realizing national reunification.

We should not afford an opportunity to the enemies who are trying to fish in troubled waters by keeping our country disunited for long, divided nation but reunify the divided country and defend the interests of the nation for ourselves.

Time for Concerted Efforts

We consider that now is the time for the north and the south to explore an effective way for achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification through concerted efforts. Never has the question of national reunity been so urgent to urgently raised before our nation as today.

Our people who have created a long history and culture as a single nation in one and the same land for thousands of years should no longer allow the continuation of the tragedy of partition, being taken in by the outside forces, but reunify the country at the earliest possible date.

National reunification, as made clear in the July 4 joint statement, should be realized independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity, without foreign interference.

The only way for our fellow countrymen to prevent the country's permanent division and find an outlet for the nation is to reunify the north and the south cooperate and unite with each other and support the country.

"Let us cooperate, unite and reunify the country!" All Koreans should shout with one voice.

We should work together and unite by all means, not allowing the outside forces to stir up troubled waters, but bring earlier national reunification, defending the dignity and honour of our nation with a long history.

The great unity of the nation is the basic guarantee for national reunification.

If the north and the south value unity, without buying for antagonism and confrontation, they should transcend the differences in ideology, ideal and system, not regarding them problematic.

Even though there exist differences in ideology, ideal and system between the north and the south, they cannot be an obstacle to unity among our own nation.

We should naturally think of the national cause of reunification before ignoring other differences of ideal, and should concern ourselves about the destiny of the country before arguing about the difference in system.

Moreover, at a time when the divided forces are seeking for the division of our country, we cannot quarrel with waters, how can our fellow countrymen turn their eyes to the north, claiming their own principles respectively?

Should they insist on things of their own or try to impose their own things on the other, our nation will be unable to achieve unity for an indefinite time and the country will be reunified but remain divided for ever.

Proceeding from this apprehension, we sincerely hope that there will be no suppression or persecution of people in south Korea simply because they are dissident in ideology and ideal, that the anti-communist policy, detrimental to the unity of the nation will be renounced and that the deterioration of society will be endless.

If the north and the south are to unify, it is necessary to let bygones be bygones. Today when the outside forces are becoming more undisguised in their divisive manoeuvres abolition to the end of confrontation, we should not ask who was right and who wrong in the past.

To unite first solely for the sacred cause of national reunification without asking about the past is an attitude worthy of our fellow countrymen who ardently desire reunification.

Because reunification, the long cherished aspiration of the nation, is dear to us and unity is urgent for us, we do not intend to ask about anyone's past records and we are ready to go hand in hand even with the compatriots of the south Korean dictator, if they quit the path they have hitherto followed.

Ready to Talk at Any Time, In Any Place

North-south cooperation is an important way for the nation to achieve unity and unity is the way to reunify.

Only when the north and the south open the door wide, they can dispel each other's mistrust and misunderstanding pent up in the course of continued confrontation, create atmosphere of trust and understanding, rapin the cherished view of their own and pave the way to peaceful reunification.

The north and the south should realize many-sided cooperation in politics, military affairs, economy, education and public health. The economic cooperation between the north and the south will help to develop the economy on a nationwide scale by restoring their severed economic ties and jointly exploring and using each other's resources for reunification. The north-south cooperation will also make it possible to overcome easily the present serious economic difficulties of south Korea.

Pooling the efforts of north and south in all fields will be beneficial for our nation and for both sides, and will bring about not nothing but, and for reunification, too.

Alleviating the military confrontation between the north and the south will be the first important step towards detente and elimination of misunderstanding and distrust in Korea.

The confrontation of huge armed forces across the Military Demarcation Line is the major factor presenting the contact between the north and the south and aggravating the tensions in Korea.

However, because the U.S. troops are stationed and even nuclear weapons are deployed in one half of our land, foreign forces that egg our nation on to a showdown and war.

If a war breaks out in our country at the instigation of some outside forces, only the Koreans will be the victims, but not the aggressors.

Only when we relieve the military confrontation and ease the tension between the north and the south will we be able to find a way out for the nation.

Now is the time when the north and the south should put an end to the wrong practices instead of aggravating it, and become reconciled with each other and find the way to national salvation.

If the two sides do not go in for confrontation and division but cooperate and unite with each other and eliminate tension, they will be able to narrow down the difference between them both in political views and religious belief and in ideas and hatred and create a favourable atmosphere for peaceful reunification.

If all these urgent problems are to be solved, dialogue between the north and the south should be resumed.

We sincerely hope to reunify the country peacefully through a broad-based dialogue in which the people from all walks of life in north and south are represented.

We declare once again that we are ready to enter into talks for dialogue and that we are ready to meet, at any time and in any place in order to discuss the matter of great national concern.

Korean Job by Koreans

The internal affairs of our country can be settled only by our people, the Korean nation who are directly concerned with the reunification question.

Either a country across the ocean or our neighbouring countries across the land cannot intervene or meddle in the other nation's internal affairs and hamper the reunification and the division but should duly respect the national sovereignty and help our country realize the cause of reunification.

In particular, the present rulers of the United States should withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, and should refrain from throwing obstacles in the way of co-operation, solidarity and unity between the north and the south and help to achieve the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

If any outside forces endeavour to get something by enchanting upon and sacrificing the interests of our nation, there will be nothing good for themselves, either.

The outside forces too should not go against the desire of our nation but draw a lesson from the current situation of south Korea.

The Korean question is directly related to peace and security in Asia. Only when the Korean question is peacefully settled and the tension is removed in Korea, can the peace in Asia as a whole including our neighbouring countries be guaranteed and consolidated.

The struggle for national reunification is a struggle for our people's national sovereignty and for the independence of land, pooling their wisdom and strength and jointly tapping the resources in the north and the south.

No outside forces can dampen our people's desire for national reunification and no force can break our people's will to live in a reunified country.

History will move in the direction wanted by the people and the people's will surely come true.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed)

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Follows the full text of the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the grand banquet he arranged on November 1 in honour of His Excellency Luiz Cabral, President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on an official goodwill visit to our country:

Esteemed Comrade President Luiz Cabral,

Dear Guests from Guinea-Bissau Comrades and friends,

It gives us great pleasure today to meet Comrade President Luiz Cabral, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and an intimate friend of our people, and other guests from Guinea-Bissau who have come with warm feelings of friendship from far-off African continent.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I warmly welcome Comrade Luiz Cabral, President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and his entourage.

Your visit to our country has further enlivened our autumn overflowing with joy at rich crops and greatly encourages our people in the struggle for the building of socialism and national reunification.

The peoples of Korea and Guinea-Bissau have established close bonds of friendship through a common struggle against imperialism in defence of independence.

Brave Comrade Amilcar Cabral, the pioneer of the Guinea-Bissau revolution, visited our country already in the days of the war of resistance and firmly laid a foundation stone of friendship between the two peoples.

With your current visit to our country, the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples have entered on a new, higher stage of development.

The people of Guinea-Bissau is a proud people who won the independence of the country through an arduous armed struggle and is a trusted friend who entertains very amicable feelings towards our people.

The courageous struggle of the Guinea-Bissau people for freedom and independence was part of the sacred cause of accelerating the common liberation of Africa, and the independence of Guinea-Bissau clearly showed that the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations for independence is sure to win.

After the independence, the Guinea-Bissau people under the leadership of their outstanding leader Comrade Luiz Cabral embarked on the task of socio-economic reforms to consolidate political independence and achieve economic independence and are energetically striving to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

We highly appreciate the industrious Guinea-Bissau people who are waging a staunch struggle along the road of building a new life and achieving national prosperity, adhering to the line of anti-imperialism and independence, without vacillation in face of manifold difficulties resulting from a protracted colonial rule, continuous natural calamities in recent years and subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and colonialists, and we extend full support and solidarity to them.

Strong mutual support and cooperation between the countries of the new-emerging forces is highly important in promoting the common cause of anti-imperialists and independence.

The African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and the government and people of Guinea-Bissau actively uphold and encourage our people in their just cause of national reunification and consistently oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists.

For this I express deep thanks to Comrade President Luiz Cabral.

Both Korea and Guinea-Bissau are member nations of th, non-aligned movement, and the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples is an important link in the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the new-emerging forces based on independence.

Only when the peoples of the newemerging forces firmly unite and struggle can they smash the schemes of the imperialists for aggression, splitting and alienation and achieve the independent development of the country and build a new world free from all forms of domination and subjugation.

The Korean people will in future, too, make every possible effort to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the peoples of the newemerging forces, and will always advance shoulder to shoulder with them on the road of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for social progress and national emancipation.

We actively support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for freedom and independence and express firm solidarity with the liberation struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world including the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Esteemed Comrade President,

Your current visit to our country as a goodwill mission of the Guinea-Bissau people not only has a far-reaching significance in the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples but also makes a great contribution to strengthening the bonds of friendship among the peoples of the new-emerging forces who advocate independence.

Believing that your visit to our country will bear good fruit, I invite you all to drink a toast to Comrade Luiz Cabral, the health of the guests from Guinea-Bissau, and the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Guinea-Bissau.

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and the good health of esteemed Comrade President Luiz Cabral, I propose a toast.

And to the health of the comrades and friends present here.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS

Large-Unit Circling Operations

Fourty years have elapsed since the brilliant victory in the large-unit circling operations (May, 1930-July, 1940) organized and led by President Kim Il Sung.

The large-unit circling operations personally organised and led by the President were great operations of weighty significance in dealing a hard political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors hell bent on pushing ahead their anti-Japanese armed struggle and strenuously developing the Korean revolution as a base area against the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre under the banner of Juche.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors who maintained quite a lethal base at the hand of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Mt. Paektu area battle and its brisk political and military activities in the area northeast of Mt. Paektu-ban set up the "Nozoe punitive headquarters" in September, 1939 in an attempt to recover from their serious defeat and realize their ambition of annihilating organizations and mobilised a huge army over 200,000 strong in an extensive offensive of unprecedented scale, political and ideological offensive and economic blockade policy against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the name of "special clean-up campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern areas."

Liangchangkou Meet

President Kim Il Sung gave a wise analysis of this situation and the demand of the anti-Japanese movement and, to meet this, convened a meeting of military and political cadres at Liangchangkou, Antu county, October 6 and 7, 1930, at which he put forward a wise operational policy for dealing again a serious political and military blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and frustrating the "special clean-up campaign".

He taught at the meeting that, in order to frustrate the desperate "punitive operation" of the enemy and deal an annihilating blow to it, large-unit circling operations should be launched, in which a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, circling a broad area along a pre-determined secret route, would suddenly appear at unexpected spots and disappear without leaving a trace after beating the enemy by surprise, and, if the enemy came in pursuit, would move to another place and beat him again.

The policy of the large-unit circling operations put forward at the historic Liangchangkou meeting was a most revolutionary one correctly reflecting the demand of the prevailing situation, which was strictly based on the stand of Juche.

The policy was not only an outstanding and superb policy which enabled the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to take the strategic initiative in military activities and successfully beat the enemy troops attacking with a large force but also an active, revolutionary policy which made it possible to well preserve the force of the Korean People's revolutionary Army and further strengthen them in struggle and continuously expand and consolidate the mass foundation of the armed struggle.

After putting forward the policy of the large-unit circling operations, President Kim Il Sung personally led the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the area of Tanhua and organized the Liukoung and Chishuitza battles and led them to brilliant victories, thereby concluding the first stage of the large-unit circling operations with success and that he advanced to the border area near the Yalu River and there conveyed a large force of the enemy troops in Tanhuakou, an important military vantage, and annihilated the most notorious Maedo unit in the battle of Hungchitao to brilliantly decorate the end of the large-unit circling operations.

Great Victory

The great victory in the large-unit circling operations organised and led by President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, was a shining victory of his unique strategy and tactics and his outstanding commanding art, which carried a great historic significance in the development of the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre.

The large-unit circling operations widely demonstrated that a people and an army advancing under the justified revolutionary banner of the immortal Juche idea were invincible.

29th Anniv. of Chinese Volunteers' Entry into Korean War

Pyongyang dailies, October 25, dedicated editorials to the 29th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the heroic Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. armed invasion.

A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) editorial headlined "Friendship of Blood" says:

EXAMPLE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

The entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War was a manifestation of the noble proletarian internationalism of the Chinese people to the Korean people in the non-aligned movement and internationalism.

The valorous fighters of the CPV faithfully carried out the behest of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong to respect the Korean party and government and the Korean people as their own party, government and leader and fought, crossing rivers and mountain, every river, every tree and every blade of grass of Korea.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army, shoulder to shoulder with the CPV fighters, drove back the aggressor troops of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and their stooges and won a historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Recalling that, after the ceasefire, the CPV actively helped our people in post-war rehabilitation and construction, the editorial says: Our people still remember the feats and contributions made by the valorous CPV fighters.

SEALED WITH BLOOD

It continues:

The friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on proletarian internationalism is a precious friendship and solidarity sealed with blood in the struggle against the common enemy and an indestructible friendship and solidarity which withstood all tests of history.

The friendship between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and China was developed, enriched and developed and consolidated by the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong. Today Korea-China friendship is daily developing under the deep care and leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Guofeng.

No force can break Korea-China friendship; it will be consolidated and developed in the future, too, in conformity with the purpose and desire of the two peoples.

The editorial says:

Today, the fraternal Chinese people, closely united around the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, are effecting a new upsurge on different fronts of revolution and construction by successfully waging the struggle for realizing socialist modernizations, while adhering to the road of socialism, proletarian dictatorship, leadership by the Communist Party, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought.

Our people believe that the Chinese people will achieve greater success in the sacred struggle to fulfil the general tasks of the new era, restore Taiwan and unify the whole country, upholding the resolutions of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

COMRADES-IN-ARMS

The Chinese government and people actively support our people's just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the editorial says, and stresses:

The peoples of the two countries who value Korea-China friendship will as ever advance shoulder to shoulder and invariably remain faithful to their revolutionary duty as old comrades-in-arms and consolidate and develop the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples.

The blood-cemented Korea-China friendship will grow stronger and develop with the flow of history.

Guhbtiles are ours....Ed.

Speech of President LUIZ CABRAL

At Banquet

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—His Excellency Luiz Cabral, President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on November 1.

President Luiz Cabral said:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

It delights us that citizens, men and women, and children in Pyongyang greet today in a rich assembly together with so warm militant enthusiasm and joy, and see them it great pride in our homage to a people, a party and a leader whose revolutionary life is blended with the history of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This hospitality reserved for the delegation which I have the honour to lead and for me meets with a fraternal message that the people of Guinea-Bissau, our party—PAIGC, the State Council and the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau entrusted me to transmit to the Korean nation, the Workers' Party of Korea and you esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people have a rich and glorious history. For a long time, the intrepid and intelligent Korean people have not ceased to combat against the despotism of exploiting classes and successive aggressions of foreign invaders, while developing, with their creative labour, science and culture.

Of course, the popular masses are the makers of history, but no one must underestimate the importance of personality in the historic movement toward the progress of the people. It men It is for this reason that the progressive community of the world recognizes that all the successes achieved by the Korean people resulted from the fact that they have had the privilege of being led by their most illustrious son, one of the most consistent revolutionary leaders of our epoch, esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is thanks to his creative genius, his political perspicacity and his vision of the future that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the conquests of the revolution.

The prominent personality of President Kim Il Sung and his action on the internal and external plane touch all the peoples engaged in a struggle for the independence and triumph of the noble ideas of justice and of social progress.

The great leader who has brought the spring of liberation to the great Korean people, has created in this beautiful Country of Morning Calm a revolutionary and democratic base for the reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the Korean revolution on a nation-wide scale.

By leading his people to the brilliant triumph of revolutionary wars against imperialism, President Kim Il Sung has justifiably acquired the honour of the Korean nation.

He has also made an immense contribution to the reinforcement and development of the struggle against all forms of foreign domination rampant in the world.

In this country marked in the past by cruel exploitation and by a retard and underdevelopment, there has been established today a socialist regime whose prosperity information among all the freedom fighters.

In a short period of time, the Korean people have built a socialist state, sovereign in politics, independent in economy and self-sufficient in national defence.

You like to recall, esteemed Comrade President, that the profound cause of these victories, the source of your invincible force reside in the political unity and cohesion of the Korean people around the Workers' Party and the government.

And you affirm also that in the light of the Juche idea, you defend the principle of the solution, in an independent way, of problems raised in the course of the revolution, on the basis of the data and of the analysis of the Korean society.

We recall again in this doctrine that man is the master of his destiny and that the popular masses are the motive power of the revolution.

Comrade Amilcar Cabral, our internal leader and the founder of our nation, taught us that our political practice should be based on the understanding of our own reality.

Following the example of testimony that Comrade Amilcar Cabral had brought here during his visit to your country in 1972, we want, in the name of the party of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, to pay vibrant homage to the great leader and to the duke of the great leader, esteemed Comrade President, for the fruitful activity he contributed to the realisation of the most profound aspirations of the people for independence, peace and progress.

Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Guinea-Bissau is today engaged in the struggle for national reconstruction and against underdevelopment, misery and ignorance. In spite of unfavourable conditions, inherent in this difficult phase, we endeavour to valorize all the potentialities of our people in order to develop our economy.

Our strategy of development is to give priority to agriculture, because it is the most large-scale economic sector in which the majority of the population is interested. All the efforts of our government are directed to the elevation of the living standard of the working masses, amelioration of alimentary regime, progressive elimination of illiteracy and diseases and the creation of conditions favourable to the resource of national culture. We follow a definite orientation so that our people may be the principal beneficiary of products of their labor and of rational utilisation of natural resources of the country.

Along with agriculture, our government intensifies industrial activity on the one hand, valorize the products destined for national consumption and raznire, on the other hand, supply to the domestic market.

This action in the sense of the utilisation of the existing natural resources has already been accompanied by an intensive effort in the essential domains of education, culture and sanitary assistance.

Our way of development, deeprooted in the national reality, is the fruit of the experience of the PAIGC. Your project of society which aims at the total liberation of man, the profound aspiration of our people for progress and for social justice, within the framework of revolutionary national democracy.

Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, victims of the imperialism of their revolutionary conquests, share the same preoccupation, facing the major problems posed to humanity and the bloody conflicts that ensanguine various parts of the world as diverse regions of the world.

The continued violations of the principles of independence of the people, of equality of rights, of noninterference in internal affairs, of territorial integrity and of independence constitute serious menaces to international stability and peace.

True to our common options, in this Asian fortress of the struggle against imperialism, we have fulfilled duty for the Deputy General Secretary of the Party, brother of his comrade in State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to manifest our unshakable determination to intensify our struggle in solidarity who fight to definitively eliminate the spectre of colonialism, of neo-colonialism, of Zionism, of racism and of other forms of imperialist exploitation.

It is also in this context that we are particularly sensitive of suffering of the national division experienced, for 30 odd years, by the Korean people. Our party, the government and the entire people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau support the constructive initiatives and propositions presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a view to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in conformity with the free will of the Korean people and with the interests of peace and security in Asia and the world.

We will continue to manifest our solidarity with the sacred cause of the reunification of Korea not only in the international organisations but also in the non-aligned movement and the Organization of African Unity.

The supreme conquests of our struggle—the independence of thought and action—must also an intransigent defence. It exacts from our part the anti-imperialist practice of non-alignment and engagement in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order and detente in the international relations.

Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

In the whole course of our national liberation struggle, the Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have brought, beyond moral and political support, a considerable support to the programme of formation of the PAIGC. Your country has been among those which have contributed to the international sovereignty of Guinea-Bissau, after the proclamation of our independence, having signed soon, on March 16, 1974, a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Since then there has been existing between our two countries cooperation in the most diverse aspects concerning the education of music, the organization of mass organizations.

It delights us to note here that we are today animated by a common political will to enlarge the horizon of our relations and exchange in domains that we will define and specify.

An accord on cultural cooperation will also be signed in the framework of exemplary relations that we are called to enter shortly relations.

This will permit us, in fact, to deepen the mutual understanding of our cultural value and to enrich us in the framework of a prolific cooperation.

We are convleced that our visit is a contribution to the tightening of the bonds of militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples.

Comrades and friends,

Believing to you my profound gratitude for the fraternal reception which has been reserved for my delegation and for me.

I propose to join me in a toast to the health of esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung, to the great leader of the Korean people, and to his happiness.

To the continued revolutionary victories of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the reinforcement of our relations of cooperation,

To peace and solidarity among peoples, and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

S. Africa's Armed Invasion of Angola

Rodong Sinmun, November 9, carried a commentary condemning the South African racists who recently dropped a large force of airborne troops in southern Angola with the mobilization of 11 helicopters to counter terrorist operations of the U.S.

The commentary says:

The repeated armed provocations on the part of the South African racists are a grave encroachment of the independence and sovereignty of Angola and naked acts of aggression. They are also a vicious challenge to the African people and world peace-loving people.

The aggressive acts against Angola show that the South African racists are criminals who stoop to any infamy in seeking their own ends and are ignorant robbers who do not know of the international law and international usage.

The Korean people strongly denounce the aggressive acts of the South African racists and demand they stop immediately their military provocations against Angola. And they express their militant support to the Angolan people in the latter's resolute stand and righteous struggle in firmly defending the sovereignty of their country and their gains of revolution and actively supporting the cause of liberation of the Namibian and Zimbabwean peoples.

It is with the active support and encouragement of the imperialists that the South African racists are getting more high-handed in their rampage, the commentary notes.

If they continue to run riot, they will only meet their own destruction, warns the commentary.

Pyongyangites Celebrate Oct. Socialist Rev.

A Pyongyang meeting celebrating the 62nd anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution was held at the People's Culture Palace on November 5, according to KCNA.

Present at the meeting were Kim Hwang Sop, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Jang Yop; Li Chang Son and other personages concerned.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador G.A. Kirilin and officials of the Soviet embassy, members of the delegation of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, the Soviet Movie's delegation and the Soviet Virtuosi" national merited academic dance ensemble of the Ukraine and Soviet artistes group now staying in the DPRK.

Kim Jung Rin, official of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the great significance of the October Socialist Revolution and the fraternal Soviet people's successes in their struggle for the consolidation of the gains of the revolution and for the construction of communism.

The report stressed that the October Revolution was the first victory won not only of the Russian working class but also of the world working class and oppressed nations.

He pointed out that after the victory of the October Revolution the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party explored a road to socialism in the encirclement of imperialism and won a shining victory in the Great Patriotic War.

He noted that today the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev are vigorously striving to fulfil ahead of schedule the tasks of the fourth year of the eighth five-plan and are making big successes in their endeavours.

G.A. Kirilin spoke next.

He declared that the Soviet people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes achieved by the Korean people in carrying out the second seven year plan under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Soviet people reaffirm their determination to further cement the traditional friendship with the Korean and the bonds of the multilateral cooperation.

Somali Nat'l Day

Rodong Sinmun, October 21, carried an editorial article on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the October 21 Revolution in Somalia.

The article stressed that the victory of the October 21 Revolution in Somalia was an important event in the history of the struggle of her people for the consolidation of the political independence of the country and for its independent development.

The Korean and Somali people have established close friendship ties long ago in the struggle for the accomplishment of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence and have supported and cooperated with each other. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are favorably developing day by day, it said, and noted.

The Somali government and people actively support and encourage the people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

EDITORIAL

No More Dictatorship

The south Korean authorities are trying hard to describe the murder of Pak Jung Hi as entirely a premeditated coup attempt of the "KCIA" director and his followers. This move is intended to maintain the present dictatorial regime.

With this vicious aim in mind, the ruling quarters insist that the next chief executive be elected by the electoral college, called "the national conference for unification," as provided for in the "yushin constitution." They categorically reject the minimum demands of the democratic Opposition New Democratic Party and other dissident forces: (1) the abolition of the "yushin constitution" and (2) a direct popular election of the next "president."

As a matter of common knowledge, the present "constitution" concentrates all powers in the hands of the "president" and it was written and proclaimed with martial law imposed on the whole of south Korea. It is an unprecedented extra-legal tyrannical "constitution." Under the "constitution," the "president" is elected by "the national conference for unification," and the "president" names one third of legislators. As such, "the national conference for unification" is an apparatus of the dictatorial regime.

The schemings of the authorities are self-evidently bound to meet with popular resistance.

The assassination of Pak Jung Hi is neither "an accidental death" nor "a premeditated personal operation."

The incident is an unavoidable result of intensifying conflicts and views and infighting within the dictatorial junta over the following developments: the people's repressive policy; the grave economic troubles ensuring from the second oil crisis and the accompanying collapse of the "high-growth" myth; the violent expulsion of NDP President Kim Young Sam from the legislature; and riots in Pusan, Masan and in other places with signs of anti-Establishmentism—anti-people's regime nation-wide.

To be precise, the death of Pak Jung Hi is attributable to the powerful anti-dictatorial struggle of the people committed to democracy and freedom.

It is silly for the ruling quarters to laud what the term "the achievements of Pak Jung Hi during his 18-year rule" justify its continuation. Their move to divert public attention will not work.

The allegation that the military has nothing to do with the incident is aimed at removing public suspicions on its conduct and keeping the population in line with threats of the use of force.

While refusing to release Kim Dae Jung and other political detainees, the south Korean authorities put south Korea under martial law and banned the public demands for democracy as "unrest."

This is a ridiculous effort and conduct. It will not work.

If the south Korean rulers concern themselves with maintaining their dictatorship in defiance of the demand for the abolition of the present institutions and restoration of democratic order, while adopting appeasement and deception, the people will react far more powerfully resentment.

It may be still too premature to determine whether the United States is involved in the death of the strongman. The report that Kim Jae Gyu, the "KCIA" director who killed his boss, said shortly after the incident, "The United States is behind me," deserves special attention as it indicates a part south Americans take. A surprisingly cukk reaction from Washington may provide a collateral evidence.

The State Department, at the first news of the incident, issued a statement without delay, threatening to take a resolute action against any "external attempt to exploit" the situation. The American forces in south Korea were placed on alert, with a carrier task force of the 7th Fleet ordered into Korean waters, awaiting situation resembling a near war atmosphere.

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces put into action a Korean intelligence-gathering unit in Japan with the American forces, revealing one aspect of the Japan-south Korea-American Korean military integration currently under way.

The moves behind such American sensitivity to the south Koreas developments are obvious enough to know. The Americans intend to back up the dictatorial military in its suppression of the popular movement against the dictatorial regime, to maintain the dictatorial regime and thereby to secure the role and functions of south Korea as a frontline post of Asian aggression.

In other words, the Americans intend to continue their intervention in the internal affairs of south Korea even after the removal of Pak Jung Hi and puppet rule by "ex-Korean" lieutenants. Therefore, it is no accident that Harriman, Secretary of State Vance said in November at a press conference that "Washington and Seoul would continue closer consultations."

The Carter Administration has spread a misleading impression in the world community of nations that it would remain neutral in the future rights violations in south Korea. Yet it is Washington that has supported the 18 years of Pak's dictatorship. During these 18 years, Carter and Brown committed the United States to provide continuous support, political, economic and military, to the south Korean junta.

, The south Korean people will not be misled by any plot to stunt the aspirations of democracy in their society and will not fail to tolerate any attempt to suppress or usurp the dictatorial junta.

The south Korean authorities should immediately scrap the "yushin" regime, adopt a democratic constitution, conduct direct popular election of the top leader and release all the woes left behind by the slain dictator.

The United States should refrain from standing in the way of the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and reunification and from all acts of aggression and the sharpening of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

S. Korean Democrats Demand Prompt Abolition Of "Yusin Constitution"

It is true that south Korea has entered its new political era with the death of dictator Pak Jung Hi.

But the death of the dictator does not necessarily mean that democracy will be immediately restored in south Korea.

Kim Yong Sam, head of the opposition New Democratic Party, issued a statement on Nov. 10 in connection with the "special statement"made by acting "president" Choe Gyu Ha.

In the "special statement," the acting "president" said a "presidential" election will be held by Jan. 25, 1980 under the present "constitution" to take a new president to replace the assassinated "president."

It is clear that the acting 'president' I now inform you that the 'government' has decided on the policy of holding a 'presidential' election within the present framework of constitution and according to the relevant national laws."

Kim Yong Sam, opposing the "special statement", demanded that the "constitution" be revised first within three months after the Oct. 26 assassination of Pak. He said the way for the election of a new president by direct popular vote under a new constitution.

On Nov. 5 he called for a free elections in south Korea, saying that the president should be elected by the people.

If south Korea is really to be democratized, the following steps must be taken.

The south Korean opposition parties and democratic personalities assert that as long as the "yusin constitution" is left intact, there is no saving the present situation, and call for a new constitution to be adopted in the present system, and as the first step forward this, demand abolition of the fascistic constitution and release political prisoners and guarantee of ideology basic rights of the people.

Follow the d mands of south Korean democratic personalities.

"If the next president is chosen under the present 'constitution', there may be some chance of political instability because of the strong opposition of the public whose grievances will not be solved.

"I think the people are concerned about the political power struggle which can produce only dictatorial regimes. During the 18 years of rule, Park and Brown committed the United States to provide continuous support, political, economic and military, to the south Korean junta.

, The south Korean people will not be misled by any plot to stunt the aspirations of democracy in their society and will not fail to tolerate any attempt to suppress or usurp the dictatorial junta.

The south Korean authorities should immediately scrap the "yusin" regime, adopt a democratic constitution, conduct direct popular election of the top leader and release all the woes left behind by the slain dictator.

The United States should refrain from standing in the way of the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and reunification and from all acts of aggression and the sharpening of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Opposition New Democratic Party President Kim Yong Sam's interview with reporters at his home, Nov. 5, 1979)

"I call for free elections and release of all political prisoners in the country.

"After the present 'constitution' legalizing the dictatorship of one dictatorship is changed, free elections should be held to choose the next president. This should be done as soon as possible. The sooner the better.

"Former President Yun Bo Sun, on an interview with a foreign reporter, Nov. 7, 1979)

What is most urgently needed is to guarantee human rights and achieve national reconciliation. The recent arrest of 3 priests of the Catholic church and a few leaders of the Catholic Farmers Association on groundless charges, the long-term imprisonment of a prominent poet, the long-term house arrest of a well-known politician,—these unfortunate problems must be resolved. At the time of turning point, we demand the acting "president" set free conscientious prisoners or quickly take a measure like "general amnesty" for them in the name of "national reconciliation."

An earlier establishment of constitutional order will prevent disorder, giving people bright hopes. We are very concerned that if the "government" takes revitalizing measures and continues to maintain the old political order for a long time, people's grievances will erupt once again and invite social chaos.

(from an open letter to acting 'president' Choe Kyu Ha from the South Korean Catholic Committee for Human Rights, Nov. 10, 1979)

"...the only way to overcome this difficult situation is to restore a democratic system which the people strongly desire. Such a democratic government can win people's support and strength and can firmly guarantee the happiness of the people and national security."

(from a statement made by former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, Oct. 30, 1979)

We have tested the demise of democracy in which all liberties have been restricted in the name of "south Korean style democracy." We demand the immediate abolition of the "yusin constitution" in which democracy is destroyed.

The protracted dictatorship had finally assumed a cruel character under a patriarchal power structure centered on the man of political power, and the fascistic "yusin" constitution has not been realized, political ideology has not been put into effect.

We demand

—Abolition of and an end to the economic policy of depending upon outside capital.

—abolish the "yusin constitution" and guarantee basic rights of the people and speech and assembly and all other basic rights.

—remove the system of reappointment of professors and expel all the professors who have been appointed out. delay.

(from the declaration issued by students of Kyonghui, Kyem-ong and Ryongnam universities, Nov. 6, 1979)

It is the act of giving threat to peace and the "yusin" constitution is the root of all evils to heighten tensions in south Korea. Rejecting that the only way to give new life to the idea of the March 1 movement (anti-Japanese resistance) is to guarantee creative initiative and participation for the people and to repeal all the acts taken on the excuse of anti-communism and restrict to oppress the people

We call for under a democratic government the following can be guaranteed: legalizing the abolition of the proclamation of emergency measures, the release of political prisoners and removal of an atmosphere of terror by "yusin" the prestige of the state and the dignity of the nation in the world community.

(from the Declaration for Democracy and National Reunification by the National Union for Democracy and National Unification on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the March 1 Independence Movement, March 4, 1979)

Our fundamental demand is for abolition of the "yusin" system and restoration of democracy. However, we, in the present armed situation in which rights are harshly suppressed by the evil, present the following demand to the "president" at top circles as a basic immediate measures to meet our demands.

...we demand that the "emergency decrees" be abolished, which have constituted long enough a vitiate even the "yusin constitution", and that the unlimited freedoms of the people be guaranteed.

The present dictatorial system pretends the people from taking pride in living in this country and makes them wonder why they should defend "national security" at the cost of their lives.

...we demand that all the democratic forces stand up against the evil violation of "emergency decrees" or other laws be released. Why ever, demanding democracy constitute a crime in a country where democracy is supposed to exist?

(from a statement entitled "National Unity for Democracy and National Reunification" issued by Yun Bo Sun, Hong Nam Shik and Kim Dae Jung to oppose the visit of U.S. president Carter, Nov. 6, 1979)

The "yusin constitution" is nothing but a fascistic instrument used to keep permanently in office the present dictatorial regime by the evil means of people "regime". So, it should be abolished.

The "yusin constitution" is invalid because of the lack of due legal procedures in its enactment.

Martial law declared on Oct. 27, 1979 is unconstitutional and illegal. Contradicting his own "statement" that he would "put an end dictator of the "national constitution" issued in 1972, Pak Jung Hi "dissolved the parliament" without taking any constitutional or legal procedures. With

martial law declared, the "yusin constitution" taken under martial law, "the yusin constitution" is invalid.

Under the "yusin constitution" democratic constitution—sovereignty of the people, basic fundamental rights; and separation of the three branches of state power, legislative, judicial and executive—no longer exist. Under the "yusin constitution" the president controls the legislature, judiciary and executive branches of the state. The "yusin constitution" is nothing but a tool for the president to keep permanently in office the present dictatorial regime by the evil means of people "regime". So, it should be abolished.

The "yusin constitution" is invalid because of the lack of due legal procedures in its enactment.

Martial law declared on Oct. 27, 1979 is unconstitutional and illegal. Contradicting his own "statement" that he would "put an end dictator of the "national constitution" issued in 1972, Pak Jung Hi "dissolved the parliament" without taking any constitutional or legal procedures. With

Thrilling and Graceful Pyongyang Acrobatics

Art troops of the DPRK tour various countries every year.

The Mansudae Art Troupe visited Paris from June 28 to July 5 this year and presented successful performances of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" at the Chomps-Elysees Theatre.

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe visited Scandinavian countries—Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden— and China in August, September and October last.

The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe is now on a performance tour of Malaysia and Thailand.

The Korean people have a 5,000-year-long history and a unique culture and have the tradition of fine and graceful acrobatics.

During Japan's rule of Korea, however, its traditional acrobatics was repressed because Japanese imperialists pursued the policy of obliterating Korean culture.

These days, acrobats were in a miserable situation. They suffered all kinds of despise and scorn. Some of them lost even their lives, falling from the ceiling or killed by bears during their performance.

The Korean people, after their liberation on August 15, 1945, began state reconstruction from scratch. They also tried to revive traditional arts. In the summer of 1952, the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe was formed, a circus of a new type based upon President Kim Il Sung's Juche ideology.

Today the traditional circus of Korea has grown to be a revolutionary and popular socialist circus.

The social status of acrobats have been radically improved. They are today leading a worthwhile life, participating in both artistic and social activities. They enjoy high governmental and popular respect and trust.

The acrobatic troupes employ and improve various kinds of time-honored circus forms such as tumbling, tropedancing, swinging and seesawing. Of them, seesawing and tropedancing are representative.

In the past, both were considered only an area for women.

Acrobatic seesawing adapted from traditional seesawing is a typical whirling acrobat combination of gymnastic character and artistic appearance. Artistic characteristics of acrobatic "seesawing" is a series of moves of whirling, while seesawing.

In tropedancing an acrobat in traditional costume performs his feats on a rope high in the air.

In 1957 when the DPRK was in a fix, the government built a circus theatre with 1,700 seats on the bank of the Potong-gang River.

Today the performance of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe is winning warm acclamations everywhere it goes and is loved by foreign friends.

The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe won high acclaim when it visited France in November 1977.

"The Korean acrobatics is the most beautiful I've observed and fully combining life and struggle, clear sentiments, laughter and optimism." **(a French T.V. panelist)**

"As you excellently showed this evening in the performance, modern acrobatics should instill strength courage and fighting spirit into the hearts of people." **(Sheldon, director of the New York Art Corporation)**

"What caught my fancy in the Korean acrobatics is, above all, the clear stand and line in the creation of art. "Herein lie the characteristics of the Korean acrobatics distinguishing it from the acrobatics of European style in vogue in the Western countries that excites laughter by crippling people and deforming their physique."

Foreign papers praising the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe

(a clerk of the World Music Company of France)

When the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe gave performance in Belgium from January 12 to 22, 1978 amid warm welcome and high acclamation of her people, papers printed photos accompanied articles, highly praising the unique and great Korean traditional circus.

The paper "Le Peuple" in an article captioned "The Korean acrobatic troupe presents gala show at Royal Circus Theatre" said that the fascinating, peculiar and flawless Korean circus evoked the admiration of spectators. It pointed out that audiences learned a new phase of acrobatic art after seeing the Korean circus, the pattern of circus.

The paper "Soir" in an article titled "Korean circus—great art" pointed out: Matchless valour, safety and gracefulness are characteristics of the Korean circus. Each act is flawless.

Introducing each number of the program at length, the paper pointed out that all its acts are on the highest level.

The paper "Soir" said that "the Korean circus is a great discovery."

It continued:

The Korean circus is different from what we have seen. Graceful and enchanting Korean acrobatics gives strength to the spectators.

Korean Paintings

"Dancer"
By So He Son
(painted in 1966)

The Pyongyang Circus Theatre

Kwangju Students' Uprising Marks Its 50th Anniv.

The students' uprising in Kwangju, North Cholla Province, marked its 50th anniversary on November 3, this year.

Pyongyang students held a report meeting on November 2 at the Central Hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth in Pyongyang. Attending the meeting together with students were Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and many other personages concerned. Korean students and youths in Japan also held a meeting on the same day at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall in Japan. Together with Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), over 3,000 students and youths in the Kanto district, attended.

The students' uprising in Kwangju is widely known to Korean people as the just anti-imperialist struggle of patriotic Korean students and youths in 1929.

The Japanese imperialists, after occupying Korea, hastened to make war preparations to invade the Asian Continent, with their wild idea of creating a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".

They strengthened the suppression of the Korean people in an attempt to make Korea a stepping board for Asian invasion.

In such circumstances, on November 3, 1929, some Japanese boy students made fun of one Korean girl in a train running between Kwangju and Naju. That incident led to a students' uprising. The anger of patriotic students and youths in Kwangju flared up at the Japanese imperialists. They boycotted classes and held large-scale demonstrations, shouting slogans with Japanese imperialists!" and "Down with the colonial education system!"

The anti-imperialist struggle spread to Pyongyang, Hamhung, Sinuiju, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Chongjin and other parts of the country.

The Japanese imperialists who suffered a heavy blow dealt by the students and youths endeavored to repress them by closing all schools in Kwangju. But, the militant youths were not daunted at all. They continued fierce anti-Japanese rallies and boycotted classes for 6 months in various parts of Korea, involving about 600,000 students in 200 schools throughout the country.

Even though the students' uprising ended without attaining its aim to throw out the Japanese imperialists from Korea, it greatly shocked the Japanese imperialists and dealt a blow at their colonial rule, showing the fervent patriotic spirit of Korean youths to the world. Their action provides an exemplary model to be emulated by all the youth of the globe who are now fighting against imperialism.

seesawing

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Oct. 29

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1980 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Free German Youth headed by Karl-Heinz Nacke, member of the secretariat, and chairman of the auditing committee, of its central committee, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1980 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Gerhard Grubl, member of its presidium, and chairman of its Dresden county committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 30

* Kwon Song Chol, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Zaire, presented a letter of credence to Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Nov. 2

* A delegation of Novi Sad architects, Yugoslavia, headed by Branislav Mitolic, Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Novi Sad City Assembly, Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 5

* The sixth short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Paek Jong Ho, director of the Saitama Korean Credit Association under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), arrived in Korean by the JCAL Chongjiyon."

(KCNA)

Brief Korean History (34)

Peasant War in 1894

(Continued from the Oct. 10th issue)

Throughout the country there were frequent outbreaks against foreign aggression and feudalism following the opening of ports. The people's struggles finally developed into a peasant war of far-reaching proportions in 1894. In February that year the peasants in Kobu, Cholla Province, rose in revolt against the cruel acts of plunder by a vicious county governor. The revolt soon spread over Cholla and Chungchong provinces. At the end of April, Chon Bong Jun, the leader of the uprising, organized an army of 8,000. The slogans were: "Drive out Japan, and Western aggressors!" and "Put the country's political affairs on the right track and let the people live with peace of mind!"

At the end of May, the peasant army beat the government army and occupied Chonju, capital of Cholla Province. Flurried by this, the feudal lords appealed to the Ching government for troop dispatch and, at the same time, proposed a deceptive truce. Knowing that the foreign armed intervention might involve fateful consequences affecting the life of the nation, the peasant army advanced a 12-point programme as a device for reform. When the feudal government accepted the truce, peasant army withdrew from Chonju on June 11.

The points laid down in the programme were of anti-feudal and anti-aggressive nature. They included: punishing wicked officials and pro-Japanese elements, burning the documents in relation to servants and dividing land evenly.

At that time the Japanese militarists who had been watching for a chance to invade Korea, landed their army of 8,000 men at Inchon on June 9, the following day when Ching troops of 2,000 men effected a landing at Asan Bay. Their pretext was to "protect" their residents in Korea.

The Japanese pretext for troop dispatch was, in fact, to cover up their black-hearted intention to drive the Ching troops from Korea and have a free hand there. But their pretext soon became groundless when the peasant army proposed truce. As things came to such a pass the Japanese imperialists now tried to introduce "reforms into Korea's domestic administration". Finally, their gangster-like nature reached its high-water mark when they seized the Korean court, on the night of July 23, and two days later they launched an attack on the Ching troops without declaring war. Such was the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War.

Confronted with the Japanese imperialists' armed incursion, the very life of the nation was at stake. So, the peasant army stood up again in a save-the-nation struggle in October that year. At the end of November Chong Bong Jun worked out a plan to occupy Seoul. In accordance with this plan he, leading the peasant army of tens of thousands of men that assembled in Ronsan, Chongchong Province, started storming into Konju. But after 10 days of fierce fighting against the Japanese modern-equipped regular army and the government troops, the peasant army met its Waterloo. Chon Bong Jun was arrested and next year ended his days on the gallows in Seoul. Working on the pretext for putting down the peasant army, the Japanese imperialists' aggression troops savagely slaughtered 300,000-400,000 innocent people and committed destruction, plunder and rape. All these facts convincingly prove that the very Japanese imperialists were the outrageous aggressors and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people. Though the peasant war miscarried, it dealt a heavy blow at the aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism and greatly stimulated the modernization movement in Korea.

(To be continued)

Nat'l Field-and-Track Meet Held

A national field and track meet was held in Pyongyang from October 30 to November 4.

The meet was participated in by over 1,200 athletes from all parts of the country.

In various field and track events participants exhibited excellent skill they had cultivated through day-to-day training, upholding the party's policy of popularizing sports and making them part of their life and developing sports technique on the basis of Juche.

Choe Yong Sun of the Pyongyang City team and Kim Ji Ok of the North Pyongan Provincial team set new national records respectively in the women's 100 meter and 400 meter hurdle races.

Children in DPRK

"After School"

With the sense of fulfilment, girl students are beaming with a broad smile. After saying good-bye to their teacher, they hand in hand are now on the way home, chattering with each other.

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (8)

Mt. Kuwol

Since olden times, people have been saying that scenes of Mt. Kuwol spell a poem. Poets climbed the mountain to sing of its beautiful scenes in poems in the four seasons: they sang about peach blossoms in spring, cool winds in summer, the beautiful moon in autumn and white snow in winter.

Mt. Kuwol standing in the eastern part of South Hwanghae Province, is famous not only for its beauty but also for its old temples and Buddhist hermitages which show old Korea's cultural achievements.

Among them, the Kuyopsa Temple once had thousands of maple trees in its garden and several old buildings. But, many of them were destroyed by the American forces during the Korean War (1950-1953).

On the Sawang Peak, the highest peak in the mountain, there is the Chonjedae Pavilion built on a hill kilometers long.

Tens of old kilns are also found there. Famous Koryo celadons were made in those kilns. Sung's (China's) So Guk praised Koryo's celadons, saying that the blue color of Koryo celadons was more beautiful than that of Sung's. They were the best celadons in the world.

Many stories are told about patriotic people's struggles against foreign invaders on Mt. Kuwol.

When the Korean War started, a great number of invaders from about 16 countries raided this province. Partisans on Mt. Kuwol defended the country from those invaders establishing a guerrilla base on the mountain. The famous battles fought there are the Uneyul battle and the Taldak battle.

The U.S. imperialists tried to annihilate the Korean people by setting fire to villages around the mountain. They even set fire to trees on Mt. Kuwol and heavily bombed it, using all aircraft they had. However, they failed in the attempt and, at last, they suffered a severe defeat.

Today, Mt. Kuwol became the people's mountain, and because of this it shines more brightly than before.

Fields around the mountain have been completely irrigated by the Anak Youth, Osan and Kuwol reservoirs.

Every year, thousands of workers spend holidays at the Taichon Rest House on the mountain free of charge. **(To be continued)**